THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 122. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ^ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL claims against the Insolvent Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, not presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th December next*, will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., *Assistant U. S. Consulate,* } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, } *Assignees of the*
U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul, *Estate of*
A. G. DALLAS, *Wolcott, Bates*
A. BOWMAN, *& Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK CROOM, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on the *30th April last*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 27th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Harbour Risk. Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OCDINO, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ½ per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1% per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

MESSRS. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

PORT. 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to LETTER PRESSES. (40 lbs.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête à Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

"Per JOHN BUNYAN;"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

AT THE

ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT The Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

BEGS respectfully to inform the residents of *Shanghai* and *Woosung*, that he has opened his NEW STORE, and solicits a continuance of the kind support he has hitherto been favoured with.

Shanghai, 25th November, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED & ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of Ladies' BONNETS and Fancy Boys' CAPS, with many other Articles for Ladies' use.

Also, Gentlemen's Black and White BEAVER HATS; a large assortment of English & French PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1852.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.
by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 20th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the foreign residents, that he has this day established himself as STOREKEEPER AND GENERAL AGENT, under the style of M. GABRIEL & Co., and hopes by attention and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

M. GABRIEL.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

成通號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

How Kah-pang Pêh-sin, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS; to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosein*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,".
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tucker) Stone Jetty.

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL-MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth*. Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shinghae, 24th November, 1852.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the
Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.
AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5*s.* to 6*s.* and Taels 6-60. price Dr. 1 each, on card or paper.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ.:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, November 27, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 7 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such corresponents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

DEATH.—At *Walmer Castle* near Dover, on the 14th September last. Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in the 83d year of his age.

LATEST DATES.

England	Sept. 24.	Manila	Oct. 27.
Madras	Oct. 15.	Sydney	Oct. 3.
Bombay	Oct. 16.	New Zealand	June 22.
Ceylon	Oct. 16.	Amoy	Oct. 22.
Colombo	Oct. 22.	Hongkong	Nov. 14.
Galle	Oct. 23.	Ningpo	Nov. 16.
Penang	Oct. 23.	New York	Sept. 8.
Singapore	Oct. 29.	Boston	Sept. 7.
Batavia	Sept. 25.	San Francisco	Aug. 30.

By the *Lady Mary Wood* steamer, we have received the following papers per the London Mail of 24th September,—

Home News, London Times, and *Illustrated London News*, September 24,—*Manchester Guardian*, Septemer 18.

and per Indian Mail,—

Bombay Gazette, Oct. 2,—*Pinang Gazette*, Oct. 23—*Singapore Free Press*, Oct. 29—and *Straits Times*, October 19.

and from the South—

China Mail, November 11—*Hongkong Register*, November 9—*Friend of China*, November 13—*Hongkong Recorder*, November 12—*Register's Advertiser*, November 4—and *Boletin do Governo*, November 4.

THE one absorbing subject of public interest brought by the September Mail, is the death of Field Marshal the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. It is a subject fraught with the deepest interest. Never probably has any single individual filled for so many years with so much honour to himself, and such lasting benefit to his country, so large a space in the public gaze. As a military man his career is associated with some of the most glorious battle-fields of the world. India, Portugal, Spain, France, and Belgium, testify to his wondrous skill, indomitable perseverance, and untiring energies. Many valiant heroes as have rendered the British name illustrious, WELLINGTON vailed his honours before none, and many more as may still be destined to parade on this world's theatre, we doubt that so great a hero will again arise to fight his country's battles, and win her undying renown. A man who was as unselfish as he was great, descended from a royal stock,—he still more ennobled his name by his own glorious actions in war and peace, than rank, wealth, or pedigree could distinguish it. Not distinguished as an orator, by his force of character, firm, unflinching, steadfast to his duty, he commanded the esteem and support of the best men of his day. The long sustained friendship that united the first war leader and the greatest statesman of modern times—PEEL and WELLINGTON—will hereafter be one of the brightest laurels to the memory of both.

We have neither time nor space to devote to the career of this great man in our limited sheet. His fame has been spread far and wide by the press of all countries, and we shall conclude our brief remarks with the following Extract from the *Times* of Sept. 24:—

"In England we do not think it altogether out of the question that a great soldier and statesman should be a model to our youth of all classes. We fortunately have one who is a pattern of qualities necessary in all ranks, all professions, all conditions of life.—

"This principal point in the Duke's character was well stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in his address to the magistrates and council of Stirling last Tuesday. After alluding to the great exploits of the Duke, to the independence which his sword won for Europe, and the peace and prosperity he helped for so long a time to give his country at home, and after briefly adverting to his great length of years and his unabated powers, Lord John proceeded:—

"These are circumstances, these are qualities which may never again occur in the history of this country; but there are qualities which the Duke of WELLINGTON displayed of which we may all aspire, in humble imitation—that sincere and unceasing devotion to our country, that honest and upright determination to act for the benefit of the country on every occasion—that devoted loyalty which, while it made him ever anxious to serve the Crown, never induced him to conceal from the SOVEREIGN that which he believed to be the truth—that devotedness in the constant performance of his duty—that temperance of his life which enabled him at all times to give his mind and his faculties to the services which he was called upon to perform—that regular, consistent, and unceasing piety by which he was distinguished at all times in his life—these are qualities that are attainable by others, and there are qualities which should not be lost as an example. Let us hope, therefore, that while we render every honour to the memory of the Duke of WELLINGTON—while everything that can be done by the SOVEREIGN and by the country to show how they estimate their loss, should be observed, let us not think that when we have performed these services and rendered these honours our duty is then over. Let us all recollect that there was a man of whom this country was justly proud, and that among other qualities he had those which it is within the power of all to imitate, and which we may all endeavour to attain."

"This is no idle boast, no mere oratorical flourish. The Duke's career was not the pursuit of glory, or any other selfish object. Indeed, it is scarcely necessary for us to defend him from such an imputation, a hostile pen having done this work for us already. To the vain-glorious, the self indulgent, and self-willed, his was after all no enviable career. It was a life of incessant drudgery in the service of the State; the drudgery of letters, despatches, calculations, difficult arrangements, troublesome interviews, remonstrance, explanations, with servants not always to be trusted, with inadequate materials, with unworthy colleagues and occasionally stupid employers, with difficulties enough to break any ordinary temper and shatter any ordinary nerves. Such was the agreeable work to which the Duke devoted the flower of his days. Latterly—that is, for the last thirty years—his chief employment has been the conscientious study of official and Parliamentary reports. His last employment, only interrupted by his death, was to read through a closely printed blue book, consisting of nearly a thousand folio pages, containing a great deal of rather dull matter, and much of it repeated with more variety than novelty of form. Except the secretary and the members of the University Commission, he is probably the only man in this country who has achieved that laborious task. This was duty, not glory. Nothing but principle could have carried him through it. But his advice to a young peer is well known; "Don't quote Latin; and never talk about a matter which you have not thoroughly "got up." Service such as this, not aimed at a selfish object, but springing from a deep principle, makes the Duke of WELLINGTON an example to all who can recognise a principle, who can be conscious of duty, who can labour, who can wish to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken, and serve the country which has given them birth. They may not be able to fight battles; they will never be called on to do so; but they can do their duty."

IF "common report" be true, we fear that the "Dramatic Corps" who have so amused the community by their successful efforts during the past three seasons, will, this winter, be unable to continue their performances. The absence from Shanghai of the "Head and Front" of the original body, together with the retirement of some of its members, threaten us with the loss of one of the most valued of our winter amusements,—but we hope that others, whose Taste and Talent may lead them to "gather bright Thespian honours" on the Shanghai stage, will step into the gap, and afford the community a similar enjoyment to that, for which we are all so much indebted to the late corps.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I don't wish to be hypercritical; but three remarks have occurred to me, upon your observations on my last letter.

In the first place, the *radix* of Tact is undoubtedly Latin, not French.

Secondly: The word *trait* is admitted into the Dictionary; why, then, is Tact omitted?

In the last place I must demur from your definition—Tact is no doubt derived from *tangere* to touch; but it is surely never used in the sense of a nice discernment. To act with tact a person must certainly possess a great deal of discernment; but many persons of very quick observation, are lamentably deficient in Tact.—Yours sincerely,

QUERY.

One of my friends has just sent me the following remarks on the subject, which I do not agree with, and should therefore like to see confuted, but I must confess my inability to do so.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—It appears to me that you fall into a common error in greatly overrating the excellence of Tact. It's *calme*, to a person whose object is to be courted and admired by the world no one can deny: but what a paltry end is this to aim at! Whose admiration is it that you seek? Whose favor do you covet?

People, for the most part, whose judgement you despise, and whose principles you condemn. And even when this is not the case; would you *ought* you, to regulate your conduct by such a motive as the judgment of men, who at the best are fallible; and in this matter, judging exclusively from appearances, are almost certain to be mistaken.

Is the quality really worthy of esteem? On the contrary, I believe that we shall find that it is invariably produced by some of the worst dispositions of our nature. Did you ever know a man act with tact *naturally?* from the heart? Was it not always with some ulterior end in view, for the sake of which he dissimulated his real sentiments, and simulated feelings that he, probably, at the very time despised?

But perhaps you will say, that you have known persons; who, from the innate love of pleasing others, have devoted themselves to this conduct, which they knew would be most agreeable to those around them: that it was the spontaneous overflowing of a generous heart, not the interested calculation of a sordid selfishness, which occasioned their giving themselves up to please and to delight. If you have known such, you have been very fortunate. There *are* such, no doubt: Even as I write, the memory of such a one comes before me:—Though far severed—probably never more to meet on this side the grave—there rises vividly before my mind, the beloved image of one, who, even thus, never seems to think of self: appearing to forget that there is such a person in existence, except only to be an instrument in planning and carrying out some scheme of usefulness for others. But *this* is not Tact. Such a one as this, would weep when you wept, in grief to see you oppressed with pain. But the tears of Tact are Crocodile's tears—shed for appearance sake—only as such as will look proper.

The idea excited by the character of *a man of tact is*, that he is a good manager—that he will get on—will make his way in the world—will attain his end. And so he does: he obtains the admiration of the gaping crowd who judge from appearances; and because he is courted, caressed, and flattered, and becomes the idol of the shallow and the unthinking.

If this estimate of tact is correct, we can easily discover the qualities of mind requisite for it's development. Every selfish man (that is, ninety nine men out of every hundred) possessed of moderate ability, can act with tact, if he has the power of hiding his feelings from observation. It appears further necessary that he should have a certain amount of courage—I do not mean that sort of courage requisite to meet the dangers of a battle field: but that cool self possession which never appears surprised at anything, and which as the Poet says,—

Dead to shame, and every nicer sense,
Ne'er blushed, unless, in spreading vice's snares,
It blundered on some virtue unawares.

Possessed of these two qualities, only give a selfish man some object sufficiently attractive; and his dissimulation will enable him to hide his real feelings, imitating the appearance of such as he thinks will ingratiate him with those, whose favor is necessary for the attainment of the end in view; while his good assurance will enable him to meet the difficulties which encounter him, without being disconcerted by them; and thus, in one word, enable him *to act with tact*, and finally, to attain the object that he covets.

To such a one, what difficulties are insurmountable; what ends unattainable? But the candid, generous spirit, would never adopt such means as these. If a straightforward and honest declaration, and conduct in conformity, fails to attain the object,—however dear, however earnestly desired;—such a mind would never stoop to subterfuge, would spurn with indignant shame the very thought of dissimulation and hypocrisy. Oh, it is ten thousand times preferable, to *fail* with honesty and sincerity, than to succeed by such unworthy means as dissimulation and *tact*.—

'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll *deserve* it.

Let me beg of you then, my dear friend, to avoid such artifices, and instead endeavour to attain that *franse o' mind*, which will lead you to forget all your own ends, in seeking only to advance the happiness of others:—you will then never stand in need of *Tact*.—Yours ever,

M.

We have only a few remarks to make to our Correspondent in reply. The definitions given by us were those in use in approved dictionaries;—we did not seek for the radix of *tact* but gave the word itself as found in a French dictionary;—the word *trait*, *a lineament or feature*—is not used in our dictionaries—that we are aware of. Its other definitions in English dictionaries are beside the use it is so frequently applied to in conversation.

OUR Indian News to the 7th October is highly interesting; there is a rumour in England that Prome is already taken, which we think very probably to be the case before this time, seeing that the British forces were to make their appearance before it early in October. News from Siam states that the New King was assembling a large army on the frontiers, perhaps to take advantage of the Burmese terror and gain some territory from his hereditary foes.

BURMAH.—The *Oriental* Steamer has just returned from Rangoon, having conveyed the 37th Regiment of Bengal Infantry to Arracan and carried on the 5th Madras Infantry—the ill-used corps—to the scene of action. By this vessel we learn that all the troops, stores, and ammunition destined for Prome, had left Rangoon, in the various Steamers. General Godwin was the last to quit it, and he proceeded towards Prome, on the 25th of September. The whole force, consisting of between 6 and 7,000 men, would be assembled in the neighbourhood of that town in the first week of October. There the Burmese are supposed to have concentrated their force; the heights of Prome, which we might easily have occupied two months ago, have now been fortified, and we shall in all probability have a more severe struggle than we have expected; of the result, however, there can be no doubt. It is generally understood that the Burmese, intend, if defeated at Prome, to retire upon the Capital, and there to make a last stand for the defence of the kingdom. There is every reason to believe that the king is altogether ignorant of the great danger which is impending; he has been constantly deceived by the mendacious reports of his own officers, who have represented the Burmese troops as in every instance victorious. The Court is torn with factions, but there is no faction which will venture to propose to the King the necessity of submitting to the humiliation of suing for peace. Even the capture of Prome will scarcely serve to open his eyes. Some expectation was entertained that on the occupation of Prome a proclamation would be issued annexing the Lower Provinces; but the incorporation of Pegu does not depend on the progress of the Mail from England. Meanwhile, the most intense anxiety prevailed among the population of Pegu on the subject of annexation. The dread in which they view all of their former oppressors, makes them almost feverishly sensitive of the chance of being a second time delivered over to their tender mercies; but we believe there is no cause for apprehension. There is no intention, whatever, on the part of our Government ever to quit Prome, or to abandon Pegu. There can be little reason to doubt that the instructions of the Home Authorities, which may be expected by the next Mail, will direct Lord Dalhousie to act in this matter according to the best of his judgment, in which case we shall soon require a Governor of British Burmah, and an Electric Telegraph from Calcutta to Prome. The smallest area of territory which can be included in this preliminary annexation, will be about 180 miles from east to west and 200 from north to south.

Meanwhile, the enemy is working his way down on the eastern side towards Rangoon. The Burmese General, Moung Kyouk Longe remains at Shwey gyne, 80 miles north east of Rangoon, and the officer next in rank is Moung Ba with a force of about 9000 men. Some days before the departure of the Steamer, this officer sent down his men, and succeeded in digging up eight guns and thirty jingals, in and about Rangoon, which the Burmese authorities had buried on their flight. These arms were carried off in safety to Pegu. The principal agent in the affair is now in custody, but the Burmese deserve no little credit for having managed the abstraction of the guns with so much secrecy and tact. The Burmese forces at Pegu are committing dreadful ravages in the country which is within their reach. Their movements towards Rangoon is marked by desolation. About the middle of September, all the buffaloes were cut off at no great distance from Rangoon; indeed, it would almost appear as if the Burmese had some anticipation of the approaching annexation of Pegu, and had determined that we should obtained possession of a country entirely wasted by fire and sword. They are waiting for the subsiding of the waters to come down in bodies of two and three hundred, when they will sweep the country to the gates of Rangoon. Their agents are dispersed through the town, and working great mischief by their machinations. They have succeeded in creating an extraordinary panic among the townsmen, great numbers of whom have already left it and taken shelter at Pegu, because they have been informed that Rangoon is about to fall again into the hands of the Burmese troops, when they will all be executed as rebels. The outposts of the Burmese army are already within twenty miles of Rangoon.

While the enemy is thus sowing the seeds of revolt, the proceedings sanctioned by our own authorities, serve to increase the general dissatisfaction. The people complain that they are treated with less consideration than under their Burmese oppressors. Within fifteen days, every native house in the town has been taxed twice over, in order to provide men, as it was said, for the boats required for the public service. The sum realized was small; indeed compared with the alienation it was calculated to produce in the native mind, it was contemptibly insignificant. Yet it was not the amount of the tax which raised a feeling of irritation, so much as the insolence of the officials employed in collecting it. These evils will be at once cured by the capture of Prome and the annexation of the country. The population of the Burmese from that city and their flight towards the capital, will isolate the Burmese armies and detachments which are now hovering about Rangoon and render it necessary for them to retire towards the north, with the greatest possible expedition The annexation of Pegu will confer all the privileges of British subjects on its inhabitants, and by inspiring them with confidence, encourage them to assist vigorously in expelling the Burmese. The annexation must be immediately followed by the appointment of some public functionary of distinction to the charge of the civil, criminal, and fiscal administration of Rangoon, when the present system of Martial law, rendered necessary by the occupation of an enemy's territory, will give place to a regularly constituted authority.—*Friend of India*, October 7.

THE following alarm we hope is ere this nearly assuaged, as the emigration from Great Britain to Australia has been immense:—

But, we repeat, there is but one opinion amongst all ranks and all parties as to the necessity of our having the unfettered control of all our own revenues, and plenary powers of legislation on subjects purely colonial. This necessity is founded, not only in abstract justice, but in social policy. The public mind has been so exasperated by the proceedings of the Home Government, especially by those relating to the hateful Transportation Question, that nothing short of a speedy removal of all our just causes of complaint can arrest and put down that spirit of disloyalty which has of late been gaining ground in every direction. If Ministers have not already been made aware of this serious fact, we trust that the despatches which this day's mail will convey to Downing-street will not only open their eyes to its reality, but impress them with the necessity of losing no time in doing all that the emergency requires.

If from the political we turn to the social aspect of our affairs, we shall be met by a state of things at once flattering and alarming in the highest degree. Scarcely could the imagination picture a more captivating scene than the one just now presented by our boundless interior. We are literally surrounded by fields of gold. Almost every day brings to light some new depository of the treasures with which Providence has so lavishly enriched our land. Almost every day adds to the conviction that of those treasures not the half has yet been told. Of the riches of our western and southern gold-fields, England has already heard enough to fill her with astonishment, and to spread far and wide amongst her people a desire to emigrate to these marvellous shores. The advices of this day will tell her of the new-found wonders of our northern districts, unsurpassed, perhaps unmatched, by any of the auriferous regions discovered heretofore. She will thus learn that Sydney, while the first born of Australian cities, unrivalled for the magnitude, the safety, the picturesque loveliness of her harbour, the seat of the General Government, the undoubted Queen of the Southern Hemisphere, is also unequalled for position with reference to the vast Australian Gold-Field, of which she stands in the very centre, and to which she affords the readiest facilities of access.

So far then as boundless auriferous opulence may be deemed a subject of gratulation to the country possessing it, Australia may be greeted as a thrice happy land. But there is a dark side as well as a bright one. There lours over the country a cloud so black and threatening as to cause men's hearts to fail them for fear. All the thrilling descriptions given by the *Times* of the desolation to be apprehended for the industrial interests of these colonies, are but too likely to be realised to the very letter, unless population pour in upon us, and that without delay, by thousands and tens of thousands. Our winter is fast passing away, and with the return of our genial spring will come the hour of our dreaded trial. Not only for our flocks and herds, we fear for our agricultural farms, we fear for all the departments of our manual occupation, urban as well as rural. Wages have risen prodigiously, are rising still, and nothing can prevent their far outstripping the profits of capital in every branch of business, but an immense, an immediate, and a continuous immigration. We rejoice to find that not only our powerful advocates of the London Press, and our commercial friends in the British metropolis, but the manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire also, have become alive to the urgency of our case, to the extremity of our danger. Let us tell them that in so far as their interests are identical with with ours, their anxieties and alarms cannot be too great, unless the one remedy be applied. One half of the wool imported into England is imported from Australia. Of that half England is in danger of being deprived; and it is for her to estimate what would be the consequences of such a loss to her commerce and manufactures. She alone can avert those consequences. Let her do her duty, and do it promptly, vigorously, perseveringly. Let her send us POPULATION, and send it in the GREATEST POSSIBLE ABUNDANCE, and with the GREATEST POSSIBLE QUICKNESS.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, August 28.

Mr. Porter, the joint Secretary of the Board of Trade, died a short time since of a sting of a gnat on his knee.

It is said that his health had been seriously injured by his constant labours in his office.

A Mr. Nield has left Her Majesty a legacy of 300,000£ or more—he was a miser of the most decided character—one who would walk about a railway station shivering in the cold rather than enter a tavern and incur any expense—upon one such occasion the passengers sent the "poor devil" out a glass of grog which he accepted with many thanks.

The Marvellous.—The extension of Steam communication goes on swimmingly, but one gentleman declares that at present no speed is attained worth notice, and he proposes to so shape his vessels that the Engine shall force them along on the top of the water instead of through it, and thus attain an immense velocity; he proposes also to build them of enormous size, and he expects to be able to make the run to the United States in 48 hours and go to India and back in a fortnight.

The *Bengal* screw steamer of 2,600 tons burthen, built for the Alexandrian line has been to and from Constantinople and achieved an excellent character. She will be put on for the fortnightly Indian Mail.

The "Australian Pacific Mail Company" is building five iron screw boats of 1,500 tons each, and 300 horse power, for Australia viâ Panama. It is expected that the run to Sydney will occupy from 50 to 55 days.

The news of the taking of Prome has come upon us with surprise. In fact the Burmese war seems all at once to have dwindled into an absurdity.—*From the London Correspondent of the Singapore Free Press,—London, 22nd September.*

The P. & O. Co.'s Ball.—The opening of a direct Steam communication between the possessions of Great Britain in Hindostan, and her Australian Colonies, is an event fraught with importance to the whole of Eastern Asia, and more particularly to this place, which will form the principal intermediate station upon the line. Our readers are aware that the Screw Steam-ship *Chusan*, commanded by Captain Down, arrived here on the 13th from Australia, performing the trip in the most satisfactory manner, and thereby adding to the celebrity she had already earned as the first vessel despatched from England of those destined to form the steam lines which are now to connect Great Britain with the Australian colonies. The arrival of the *Chusan* caused great excitement in Melbourne and Sydney, where Balls were given on the occasion, at which the Captain and other officers of the ship were deservedly received with enthusiasm. Captain Marshall, the representative of the Peninsular and Oriental Company being determined that the auspicious opening of the Australian line should be duly honoured in Singapore, issued invitations for a Ball in the recently completed Offices of the Company at New Harbour, on Tuesday last. The guests assembled were numerous, and it is needless to say that everything was got up in a style becoming the donors of the *fête* and the event which it was intended to celebrate.—*Singapore Free Press, October 29.*

Who is to be the Governor of Pegu.—The course of events in Burmah Proper will lead to the annexation of the whole kingdom to the Company's possessions, and whoever is appointed the civil and political Commissioner for the arrangement of the next treaty, if any, will undoubtedly be the first Governor of Pegu. The selection of this officer rests with the Governor-General, and public opinion fixed on Captain Phayre. Why not on Mr. Blundell, Major McLeod, Captain Latter or Colonel Bogle.

Mr. Blundell is a gentleman of experience, of a mild and conciliating temper, whose intimate acquaintance, with the people and localities, and energy of mind and purpose, render him pre-eminently qualified to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

Major McLeod is an officer who stands high in the estimation of Government, and who has always been well received by the Government of Ava. His diplomatic talents have been well tried there. He has had a training of nearly 20 years, his abilities, temper, tact for business, knowledge of the language and people may now tell to some real, and it may be lasting good.

Captain Phayre has for many years had the subordinate and chief rule on this coast, and gained golden opinions from all classes of men. The Supreme Government justly entertain a high opinion of his capacity—the people over whom he rules place confidence in his justice and integrity, and his fellow labourers in the local government regard him with the most friendly feelings. He thus stands high in the estimation of his superiors, of his equals, and of his inferiors.

Captain Latter has abilities of the highest order, while his critical and colloquial knowledge of the vernacular of this Peninsula, and of the character and genius of the people is surpassed by none. He entertains very comprehensive and statesmanlike views on the subject of trade.

Of these officers, Captain Latter is on the spot, Colonel Bogle and Captain Phayre are not far from it. Major McLeod is in England, and Mr. Blundell, we believe, would prefer his present post to any he could be appointed to in Burmah.

But so large an accession of territory would naturally be coveted for the Civil Service—the 'revenue drones' as Captain May Flower Crisp calls them. Well, be it so, the best administrative talents would be required. Mr. Colvin would suit the place admirably, but would he be content to forego his appointment in the Supreme Council for the Governorship of Pegu? If the salary of this appointment equals the pay of a Member of Council, we think Mr. Colvin could not well refuse 'to do the State some service' in putting a newly conquered province in trim, for which he is so preeminently qualified.—*Moulmein Times, September 17.*

The following from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's monthly Circular*, Sept. 22—

The tone of the colonial markets during the month has been very favorable, and although no very important enhancement of prices has occurred, slowly advancing rates, and a well sustained demand for most articles constitute the leading features. The absence of speculative investments, and the caution now invariably exercised by the trade give an appearance of permanence to every improvement, while a greater confidence in the future is encouraged both by the increasing deliveries, and the flourishing condition of the general trade of the Kingdom.

Arrivals from Shanghai at London—Aug. 21, *Indig*—31, *Geelong*—September 2, *Pedlar*—, *Duke of Richmond*—14, *Katherine Sharer*.

At Liverpool—August 30, *Old England*.

Departures from Liverpool to Shanghai—Aug. 26, *Leopard*—September 9, *Cartl*.

Loading at London—September 3, *Geelong*.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon*, mdcclv.

Translation.—Book Third.

(Continued from No. 101.)

When the order to cut the hair short was published in the province, the Tartars were encamped in the neighbourhood of 紹興 Chaw-hing* of which they had recently taken possession. There they learned with much surprise that an army of Chinese, one more *hairy* than another manifestly augmented from day to day. They laughed immoderately at first at the folly of this poor people, that "to preserve its fleece came out to have its throat cut" such were the expressions the mockers employed. Nevertheless, the army took the field, and marched against the enemy in the persuasion, that it had but to show itself in order to disperse their opponents completely. But the Manchus soon perceived that they were completely mistaken. On their approach the Chinese troops moved to meet them, they actually commenced the battle, routed the Tartar army, and after having killed half their troops, pursued the remainder to the banks of the 錢塘江 Tsien-tan-kiang,† where the greater part drowned themselves. Continuing their course the conquerors recovered Chaw-hing. This great battle, apparently the only one arising out of the predilection for long hair, was fought in the beginning of the year 1646.

It would seem that the Prince of Lou might have derived greater advantage from so complete a victory as the one just narrated. What would it have cost him to have advanced upon Nanking and the other cities of Kiangnan, and have taken possession of them? Amidst the consternation that had seized the Tartar garrisons, after the terrible loss that their nation had just experienced, nothing, it would appear, could be more easy than to compel them to withdraw. It was only needful to pass the river with spirit, to which no one was opposed. But whether from defect of courage in the conquered, or want of influence with and authority over the troops, who had been united by force of deep indignation for the moment; this Prince thought he had achieved enough by reconquering his own domain, without desiring to push his good fortune further. He re-established himself at Chaw-hing; taking care to well fortify the place; for he did not doubt that at the beginning of the next campaign, the Manchus would re-appear in great force in that quarter, resolved to take their revenge.

The Tartars did not fail him, they came back in greater force than in the preceding year, bringing with them a fine artillery, and resolved to avoid the rock of small geniuses which consists in despising one's enemy. The first difficulty they had to overcome, was the passage of the river Tsien-tan.

A numerous fleet of vessels of all kinds, commanded by the famous Corsair 鄭芝龍 Shin-che-long, had come up the river from its source as high as the city of Hang-chau, and would not allow the Tartars to pass over. This obstacle however did not discourage them. They collected a large number of boats, which they filled with brave soldiers, and encouraging one-another, they attacked the hostile fleet with all the vigour imaginable. This attack however did not succeed; they thrice renewed the battle but were each time repulsed. Perhaps they had not a just idea at that time of the formidable enemy they encountered in the brave Shin-che-long. This season taught them at least to know him well, and they well recollected both time and place, as we shall soon have occasion to show.

The Manchu General finding it impossible to effect a passage at this place, conducted his army along the banks of the river, ascending higher up until they could discover a ford. After four or five days march they found one, and all the troops passed over to the other side without meeting with a Chinese to oppose them.

The Prince of Lou was no sooner informed of this event, than he sallied forth from Chaw-hing in great haste; whilst the Tartars advanced towards the place with great rapidity to besiege it. It was very strongly posted, and art had added whatever Chinese skill was capable of effecting; nevertheless the besiegers were the more resolved to terminate gloriously an enterprise of which they well knew both the difficulties and the importance. The defeat of their companions that had occurred in this country just eight months previous, besides what it had cost them to penetrate so far in the last instance, gave to their operations an air of vengeance, that hastened their preparations. On the fourth day of the siege Chaw-hing was carried by assault, and quarter was not given to any one.

Having taken this City, the Tartar army divided itself into three corps. The first division went on to 温州府 Wan-chau-fu.‡

The siege of Kin-hwa was a very long one, and thereby very bloody to the besiegers. The Governor of this citadel was a native-born; this did not contribute a little to cause him to use every means in order to save it; but the Manchus on this occasion exhibited invincible patience. After two long months' siege, their batteries completed the destruction of all the defences of the besieged. They then made a general assault, it was successful, and they put every one to the sword. The brave Governor, more skilful in defending the place, than in the act of dying gloriously or as a sensible man, had no sooner seen the enemy enter the city than he hurried to his house, set fire to it and thereby destroyed himself and his family. This corps found no resistance on its route; so that it seemed as if it were travelling through the country, rather than making war on it: such is the expression employed by the Chinese historian. The second corps went to besiege Kin-hwa,§ and the third marched against Ku-chau.‖

He who commanded at Ku-chau wanted neither courage nor experience: but his character naturally rigid and severe to a degree, rendered him disagreeable both to his officers and soldiers. Previous to the besieging of the place many plots were rife. He was anxious to discover the plotters, and gave himself much trouble without effecting anything. At length on the fifth day of the siege the cabal of the discontented party burst out in an unworthy piece of treachery, which opened a door to the besiegers. Whether by agreement or not, the people did not suffer loss: but all the warriors, except the traitors, were pitilessly massacred. The taking of Ku-chau and Kin-hwa, rendered the Tartars complete masters of the fine province of Cheh-kiang.

As it borders on Fuh-kien, the victors in the first instance had intended to penetrate into it, in order to dethrone the Prince of 塘 Tang, who had assumed the title of Emperor of China. One circumstance however caused much anxiety to the General of the Manchus and his officers; this was the description given them of the dangerous passes dividing the two provinces. Such nevertheless was the state of stupefaction into which the Chinese nation and particularly the sovereign of Fuh-kien were thrown, that they actually neglected to guard the two defiles which lead from Cheh-kiang into their own province.

The Tartars at first sent thither a small detachment of their troops, which entered the passes with great trepidation. This alarm was soon dissipated: the soldiers were anon agreeably surprised and cheered by discovering that on both sides the high rocky precipices that skirted the road were unguarded, and no one was to be seen. In a place too, where a handful of resolute men, might have stopped and crushed whole squadrons of troops at many points of the road, however, experienced in such warfare. Nothing could be easier than for the detachment of Manchus, to seize these heights, and thereby secure a free passage for their army, which accordingly hastened to approach this fearful desert. Some mountaineers hastened to carry the news to Fu-chau,¶ the capital city of Fuh-kien, and nothing more was wanted to spread dismay throughout all classes. Several Mandarins were desirous to avoid the storm by quitting the City, or by sending in their submission to the Manchu General. Those who took the latter resolution amounted to two hundred persons: but their letters were intercepted on the road by the commander of a body of Chinese, encamped some leagues from Fuchau, who immediately sent them back to the Emperor. The Prince soon learnt the nature of the missives arrested *en route*, and it only remained for him to ascertain the signatures of the writers. Nevertheless having reflected deeply on the subject, he preferred to signalize his moderation rather than satisfy his justice; and he exhibited it in a manner to serve as a model on a similar occasion. Having convoked in his palace a general assembly of all the nobles of his Court and City; he addressed them in the following speech, whilst a Eunuch held before him a basket containing the two-hundred-offers of submission to the Tartar General:—

You, Grandees of the Empire and Nobles of Fuh-kien, have placed me on this throne to maintain the glory of the Mings, and to prevent my people becoming slaves of the Manchus. Without doubt I have not hitherto fulfilled your intentions for the two hundred letters before me, of gentlemen who called themselves my subjects, and were supported by my bounty, are very palpable proofs. Those epistles are still all sealed, and I cannot make up my mind to open them. What should I indeed see therein?—but names that would cause me much grief. The names perhaps of those whom I have fondly thought my best and constant friends. I desire that these papers shall be instantly burnt in your presence. (The Eunuch burnt them on the instant.)

Assuredly this was a noble action of the Prince of Tang, and one that cannot be too highly commended: but unhappily it was not the less useless to the wellbeing of his own affairs. Their disorganisation was such, that he found it impossible to retrieve them in the sad dilemma to which he was reduced. The resolution he adopted on this occasion, was to quit his Capital, and retire upon Kiangsi, whose inhabitants always continued steadfastly attached to him. But his flight was so speedily known to the Manchus, that their General did not despair of being able to seize the Prince, if he had him quickly pursued. The cavaliers be put upon his traces actually overtook him at Ting-chau;* and the fugitive Monarch seeing himself just on the point of falling into their hands, threw himself into a well and drowned himself.

(To be continued.)

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* Chaw-hing-foo is a large and beautiful city of Cheh-kiang, thought to resemble Venice from the multitude of its Canals. Its position is in 30° 6′ N. latitude, and 137° 20′ 41″ longitude East of Paris.

† The Tsien-tan is of small breadth throughout its course, except at its mouth where it spreads out to a twenty mile-width. It flows in the province of Cheh-kiang, from which it discharges into the Eastern Ocean.

‡ Quen-cheou-fou or Wan-chau-fu, a large city of Cheh-kiang, near the sea, celebrated for the beauty of its buildings. It is in N. latitude 28° 2′ 15″, and longitude East of Paris 136° 38′ 37″.

§ Kin-hoa or Kin-hwa-fu is the same province of Cheh-kiang, still bears sad traces of the rubichief wrought in the siege of which we speak. The wine from rice made there, and several kinds of fruit that abound in this district contribute much to enrich this City. It is situate in N. latitude 29° 10′ 48″, and in longitude East of Paris 137° 38′ 37″.

‖ Ku-cheou or Ku-chau-fu is likewise in Cheh-kiang, in N. latitude 29° 2′ 35″ and longitude East of Paris 136° 51′ 42″.

¶ Fu-chau-fu is famous for its great trade, the fertility of its land, and the celebrated stone bridge of a hundred arches, over-looking the Min-kiang. It is in N. latitude 26° 2′ 24″, and 137° longitude East of Paris.

MEMOIR.

(Continued from No. 121.)

Having shown, we trust conclusively, that the Tehuantepec Company offers the shortest proposed line of transit between Europe and Asia, we proceed to consider certain other advantages which materially influence commercial communication. The route recommended by the Company possesses the great advantage over the overland, or Suez route, that it passes through a domain entirely free. The American and English flags will protect it on the sea; the character and institutions of America will assure safety and civility to every stranger who passes over it. It will be scarcely subjected to the interruptions of treaty relations, nor will the exactions of rapacious potentates, or the assaults of lawless savages, arrest or interrupt its operations.

There are however other important attributes which ultimately determine between competing routes. The transatlantic section of the Transunion and Tehuantepec route will be one-third less in time and distance than any now employed. This will diminish greatly the cost of the voyage, because it will reduce the dead weight of coal cargo, and increase the capacity of the steamers for carrying merchandise or other paying freight.

The second section of the Transunion and Tehuantepec route traverses the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana. It passes through the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the seat of Federal Government, Richmond, Knoxville, Huntsville, Mobile, and New Orleans. The local and sectional resources of travel, mail pay, the transportation of specie, merchandise, of mineral and agricultural productions, upon this extended line, will enable it to take the foreign mail passengers and transportation cheaper than any other. It will make better time than any competing coast line, or in-board railroad, because it is located upon the nearest and best route between New York and New Orleans.

Let us test this assertion by a most infallible comparison. In the year 1824, the Post-master General of the United States, in obedience to the instructions of the Senate, reported the nearest practicable post-route between Washington city and New Orleans. From that report we give the following extract:

On a direct line from Washington to New Orleans the distance is 960 miles. This line passes near Warrenton, Charlottesville, Lexington, Big Lick, Grayson Court-house, in Virginia; Asheville, in North Carolina; thence, through the Indian country, by Calhoun and St. Stephen's, in Alabama, to Pearlton, near Lake Borgne; thence to New Orleans.

The northwestern part of North Carolina, through which this line passes, *is so mountainous as to render it impracticable for a mail or wagon road, by constructing a road, indispensable. A deviation to the north, so as to avoid the mountains, will pass by or near Fotheringay, Hythe Court-house, Christiansburg, and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville, in Tennessee;* thence through the Tennessee valley, by Huntsville, to New Orleans, in nearly a straight direction. This route is estimated at 1,036 miles, including ten per cent. for the variation from a straight line, from Washington to Knoxville, thence to New Orleans, and is believed to be the nearest direction practicable for a post road from Washington to New Orleans. The variation, so as to pass by Knoxville, would not increase the distance more than six miles. A deviation to the south, so as to avoid the principal mountains, would pass near Salem, in North Carolina, Greenville, in South Carolina, and Athens, in Georgia. This route would not vary, at any one point, more than sixty miles from a direct line, and would not increase the distance, by a line passing through the above places, more than seven miles.

As a line drawn from New York to New Orleans passes directly through the city of Washington, we may, for the sake of an exact comparison, adopt Baltimore as the northern terminus of the compared routes:

	Miles.
From Baltimore to New Orleans by straight line,	1,009
From Baltimore to New Orleans viâ Charleston,	1,645
From Baltimore to New Orleans viâ Cincinnati, Nashville, &c.	1,555
From Baltimore to New Orleans viâ Richmond Knoxville and Selma	1,385

From this statement it appears that the Transunion section is shorter than any competing route in operation or projected, and that from Selma to New Orleans a railroad direct from Selma to New Orleans shall be completed, will be nearer, that of the geodetical line than any other. The grades of this section do not exceed the maximum of the Tehuantepec crossing; the Blue Ridge, Alleghany, and Cumberland are all crossed without a tunnel, and the cost of construction is generally less than half the cost per mile of the northern railroads. The location approaching so nearly to the most direct line is, according to the report of the Post-master General, protected by the topographical peculiarities of the country through which it passes. If the competing route diverge from the valley location here adopted, it must cross the course of all the streams tributary to the ocean on the one side, and to the Ohio upon the other; or it must deflect so far from the base of the mountains, as greatly to increase the length and cost of construction. An inspection of a map of the United States will show that nature has indicated this as the most favorable connexion; and this is confirmed by the accidental identity of the present location with the preferred route of the Post-master General in 1824. We think the reasoning will show that this is not only the nearest route between New York and New Orleans, but that it cannot be superseded by any other. There will be, of course, local improvements upon the route, when it shall have been completed and in full operation, which will shorten it still more.

It may be added that the route, traversing the whole United States, will present an extended and panoramic view of its scenery, its productions, its institutions, and its interests. It will offer every attraction to the man of leisure or to the man of haste; from every stage of its progress, the most practical or political mind will derive themes of thought or objects of enterprise.

Perhaps the traveller may pause to gaze upon the mighty mountains of the North, or listen to the thunders of Niagara. He may witness the political deglutition of the National Legislature, or study the philosophy of republican progress amid the assembled representatives of its expanding territory. He may seek, in the verdant valleys of Virginia, her various and efficacious thermal and medicinal springs. He may look upon the Mississippi, swollen with the snows, and turbid with the soil of distant regions; or he may turn to behold a motley aggregation of people, and the accumulated productions which burden the levee of New Orleans. He may ponder over the stupendous ruins of Central America, of which the native has no tradition, and the scholar no record.

To return, however, to the consideration of this route as a national and international means of communication. We have already shown that time, distances, and fares were in its favor, as compared with other routes from Liverpool to California or Canton. To these advantages may be added the superior comfort and safety of an in-board route, affording, as it does, changes of the methods of travel. Nor can there be any doubt that the traveller would prefer the in-board to the coast route, upon the latter of which he would be exposed to the successive perils of Cape Fear, the treacherous reefs of Florida, or the intricate shoals of the Bahamas, without any compensating comfort or attraction whatsoever.

We have offered reasons why the great importing cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, should employ the agency of this route to aid in securing the foreign carrying trade.

We now ask, will Baltimore hesitate to place herself upon a line much nearer to New Orleans than that which she has herself projected, by way of Cincinnati and Nashville? Will Washington withhold the encouragement necessary to establish the nearest possible route between New York and New Orleans? She will thus become the centre of accessibility; and the seat of Federal Government, being upon the great stream of commercial and political intercourse and intelligence, will be fixed as long as the Union shall endure.

Will Virginia be indifferent to a project which will conduct the travel, mail, money, and merchandise, through her metropolis—over her interior railroads—bestowing upon them an income which will reduce freights, and bring to her river and ocean ports the productions of the Mississippi valley?

Will Tennessee and Alabama hesitate to approve a scheme that affords an outlet at all seasons for their staples, a means of constant communication with the market cities of the Union, and which adopts their railroads as a section of the route?

Will Georgia disregard a mail and travel connexion with the other States, more direct than the coast lines which she now employs? Can Mobile and New Orleans fail to advocate a plan that secures to each a trade with Mexico, the States of Central and South America, and with the Pacific, richer even than that with the loss of which they are threatened?

Will the whole Southwest be regardless of the political influences which the completion of this great design will produce? Each of the States to which we have appealed is now providing facilities of intercourse and transportation. It is the possession of these facilities that has secured the political ascendency of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusets, and Ohio. The ascendency of these States is based upon their acquisition of the constitutional materials of power. It can only be counteracted by the acquisition on the part of the Southwestern State of the same materials. Establish the Transunion and Tehuantepec route, and the latter States will acquire an immediate accession to their population and wealth, by attracting a portion of the foreign immigration, the number of which is estimated annually at 300,000, with a capital of not less than Drs. 20,000,000, all of which is contributed to Northern power and to Northern resources.

Contiguous sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, afford an immense area of the most fertile, yet cheapest and least populous, sections in the Union. This is because it is more inaccessible than any other section of the same extent and value. They require but such a conduit as is now offered to them to pour into this rich interior the enterprise and capital of Europe and of the North. The States referred to possess the staples of wool, iron, and cotton; the water power of every mountain, and the products of every valley, would manufacture these staples; whilst the consuming States of the South would be easy of access, and anxious to encourage the effort. Open this important improvement, and it will promote so rapidly the social progress and political power of the Southwest, that nothing can arrest its advance to entire commercial independence, and to the fairest participation in the control of the common Government.

In further demonstration of the importance to the Southwestern States of the Transunion and Tehuantepec route, we will add, that there is little doubt but that lines of railroad, direct and continuous, will, when the trade and travel are adequate, supersede entirely the coastwise shipment, and establish transportation direct between the interior and sea ports. *(To be continued.)*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 20,	Menelus,	*for* Liverpool.
20,	Androkles, (Dan.)	London.
21,	Dublin,	Sydney.
21,	Pichola, (Port.)	Amoy.
21,	Argonaut, (Am.)	New York.
22,	Audubon, (Am.)	New York.
23,	Kremlin, (Am.)	London.
24,	Iona,	Hongkong.
24,	White Squall, (Am.)	New York.
25,	Lady Mary Wood, Str.	Hongkong.

Nov. 25th—Outward Bound—Horsburgh, Sea Queen.

The British Ship *Lockett*, on shore above Woo-

Export of Silk Piece Goods &c., to United States of America 1851 and 1852.

Name of Articles.	1st to 23d Nov. 1852.	1 July 31 Oct. 1852	1 July 31 Oct. 1851
Long Pongees, ..pieces	2,500	19,955	28,320
Handkerchiefs, .. ,,	610	.....	6,125
Nankeen Pongees, ,,	.....	2,300	.....
Satins, ... ,,	.....	.....	400
Lutong, ... ,,	.....	1,975	.....
Gauzes, ... ,,	.....	50	.....
Sarsnets, ... ,,	.....	4,375	5,825
Sorts, ... ,,	280	50	1,075
Sewing Silk, ... lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000
Raw Silk ..... peculs	100	137	148
Cassia, ... ,,	1,200	775	800
Fire Crackers, ..boxes	2,000	15,999	.....
Preserved Ginger, ,,	.....	200	.....
Fans, ... cases	.....	21	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*.
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—About the [illegible] my wife (who is now 61) caught a bad cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scars or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Peasharst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Foster, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable, Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brookbank, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Scurvy, Bite of Mosquitoes, Cancers, Corns (Soft), Lumbago, Sore-heads, Sand-Flies, and Stiff Joints, Piles, Rheumatism, Tumours, Ulcers, Coco-bay, Scalds, Wounds. Chigo-foot, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 5s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 18	Iona	B. schr	247	Bowman	Hongkong	Nov. 3	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 18	John Dugdale	B. str.	630	Jamieson	Hongkong	Oct. 29	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.
,, 19	Empress	B. brig	257	Newman	Hongkong	Oct. 24	Sundries	Turner and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 23	Iona	B. schr	247	Bowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	White Squall	A. ship	1118	Kennedy	Whampoa	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
,, 24	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	630	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 24	Horsburgh	A. ship	540	Crocker	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 24	Sea Queen	B. bark	413	Wood	Port Phillip	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 25	Lockett	B. ship	576	Valentine	London	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 23	Rosamond	B. ship	365	Gething	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
,, 23	Ach	B. schr	114	Sauteur	Hobart Town	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Jamieson, Messrs. F. A. King, A. Thorne, Walker, Browne, and Davidson.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'toms House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Ann Mitchell	700	Nov. 11	B. ship	756	Wilkee	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Asteria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	To-day
Brenda	250	Oct. 31	A. schr	299	Allen	Russell and Co.	San Francisco	Early
Casteirdes	701	Nov. 18	B. bark	414	Lakey	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
City of Kandy	699	Nov. 7	B. ship	392	Gwyther	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Clyde	Early
Empress	704	Nov. 23	B. brig	257	Newman	Turner and Co.		
John Dugdale	702	Nov. 21	B. ship	407	Rome	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.		
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Cuculio	Russell and Co.	Manilla	Early
Oneida	252	Nov. 18	A. ship	420	Creesy	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manilla	Early
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sin. brig		Morrison	Order.	Siam	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Hewing down hulk	

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colred. Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long-Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Crystal Palace,	London	494	June 25	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,205	.....
Emily,	Liverpool	238	July 9	1,598,599	118,864	1,391	.....	.....
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	,, 17	1,798,420	20,000	1,978	.....	.....
Spinning Jenny,	London	.....	,, 27	2,910,830	824,400	1,258	800	.....
S. V. Given,	London	572	,, 28	1,653,100	179,300	.....	600	.....
Ben Accord,	London	380	Aug. 13	1,038,410	150,700	1,425	2,800	.....
Penny Chapman,	Liverpool	293	,, 14	2,666,995	22,600	1,136	.....	.....
Mary Montague,	London	339	,, 18	977,030	716,134	741	1,440	28,629
Leopard,	Liverpool	299	Sep. 5	1,441,548	64,800	776	.....	.....
Carib,	Liverpool	433	,, 11	3,483,229	73,832	990	500	.....

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER, 1852.

As usual the first actual inroad of cold commences after one or several wet days. This was remarkably the case in Nov. 1850.—and this year after the fall of some rain on Sunday and Monday the thermometer began to sink rapidly and during the night of Tuesday attained a minimum of 38 degrees, (as ascertained by one of Throughton's best self registering thermometers.) In the morning ice was to be found in several places exposed to rapid evaporation.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer		Wind.			Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years
19	F.	30.38	30.43	30.31	50.5	52.0	N.W.E.	N. to N.W.		0.00	0.14
20	S.	30.43	30.36	30.35	51.5	53.0	N.	N.W.		0.00	0.09
21	S.	30.31	30.32	30.15	56.0	54.8	E.S.E.	S.		0.00	0.01
22	M.	30.12	30.19	30.01	50.0	56.0	N.W. to N.N.W.	S.		0.25	0.19
23	Tu.	30.18	30.20	30.08	55.0	57.0	W. to N.W.	S.		0.00	0.01
24	W.	30.41	30.30	30.34	49.5	54.0	N.N.W.	E. to N.E.		0.00	0.01
25	Th.	30.51	30.48	30.44	52.0	49.0	N.N.E. to E.	N.E. to E.N.E.		0.00	0.09
								Total		0.25	0.56

Shanghae, 26th November, 1852. Mean 52.0 53.6

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the means of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,621
Year 1845-46	8,027,807	510,526	80,353	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,365	462,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,723,923	12,449,988	15,152
Year 1846-47	8,057,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,318	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	13,501
Year 1847-48	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	455,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,174
Year 1848-49	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,637	686,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	438,654	6,449,637	18,302,974	18,124
Year 1849-50	13,422,745	2,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,255,042	2,509,343	653,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	19,529
Year 1850-51	24,351,050	1,684,902	410,537	328,297	28,954,806	1,001,600	476,824	3,793,876	4,139,853	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	39,722,540	17,341
Year 1851-52													57,675,000	29,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Kreeded Caper	Kreeded Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,486	117,153	1,531,031	38,672,568	178,062	967,787	49,746	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	43,333,346	47,107,916	17,221
Year 1849-50	39,552,200	.....	1,221,300	1,791,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,417,400	43,843,900	18,300	918,300	.....	2,930,000	312,100	4,441,360	5,119,400	53,962,300	19,121
Year 1850-51	46,193,800	16,900	1,177,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,500	3,397,300	53,690,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	363,400	4,605,000	8,036,600	63,753,400	21,311
Year 1851-52 { Increase.																		
Year 1851-52 { Decrease.																		

* Not yet ascertained.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain	67	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	15,400,000	19,000,000	291
United States	34													4,000,000	
Australia	17													1,500,000	
Continent	3													150,000	
San Francisco	—													2,000,000	
Coastwise	—													800,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2														
														57,675,000	29,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels,	1852	—July Total													1,476,023	3,777			
In 8	,,		..Aug. ,,													3,695,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9	,,		..Sept. ,,													3,820,357	3,654		72	
In 7	,,		..Oct. ,,													4,763,745	3,000		47	
Nov. 1	Sea Witch,	335	London													300,000	349			
,, 6	Menzies,	449	Bristol													511,915				
,, 6	Success,	331	Liverpool													344,160				
,, 10	John Bartlett,	382	London													319,720			25	
,, 17	Mencius,	510	Liverpool													527,000	35			
,, 17	Androklos,	355	London														232		61	
,, 17	Kremlin,	469	London														3			
,, 23	Rosamond,	365	Liverpool																	
,, 25	Lockett,	576	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks. Pieces	Raw Silk Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel,	1852	—July Total	37,500			37,500	6,100						6,100	243,600				
In 2	,,		..Augt. ,,	227,700			227,700	118,400	101,000	47,200	780,500	93,800	160,400	1,297,300	1,315,000			56.00	15,810
In 6	,,		..Sept. ,,	315,600			315,600	363,700	246,900	209,400	2,284,300	281,700	291,100	3,682,600	3,998,200			77.53	3,215
In 9	,,		..Oct. ,,	194,400	29,400		223,800	486,200	369,300	231,200	2,727,700	273,700	399,000	4,487,100	4,710,900			3.60	10,115
	Total from 1st July to 23 Oct., 1852,			775,200	29,400		804,600	979,400	717,200	487,800	5,799,000	649,200	850,500	9,463,100	10,267,700			137.13	29,140
Nov. 3	Tartar,	575	New York	81,100			81,100	33,100	37,500	29,500	237,900	31,300	56,600	428,900	510,000				1,000
,, 5	Kate Hayes,	750	New York					63,600	79,000	28,500	314,900	41,900	76,500	604,500	604,500				
,, 5	Antelope,	307	New York	20,200			20,200	41,700	43,300	57,100	275,700	35,600	59,800	515,400	535,600			4.00	1,000
,, 8	Nestorian,	693	New York	56,800	20,100		76,900	75,100	122,100	53,100	370,800	53,000	72,400	746,500	823,400				
,, 8	Shooting Star,	903	New York	76,500			76,500	108,200	53,200	57,600	325,500	41,400	48,600	634,500	711,000				
,, 18	Audubon,	531	New York	36,900	32,700		69,600	81,600	71,400	31,200	242,600	34,700	41,300	502,800	572,400			38.00	500
,, 22	Argonaut,	575	New York	164,500	106,500		271,000	40,100	66,400	37,400	239,000	23,000	34,000	440,800	711,800				
,, 23	Horsburgh,	540	New York	62,700			62,700	78,600	60,500	8,400	420,900	15,800	40,000	624,200	686,900				500

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Aug. 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney viâ Manilla													88,200			
Sep. 13	Arnati,	299	Sydney													253,020			
,, 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Geelong ,,													178,139			
Oct. 5	Reindeer,	161	Australia ,,													82,373			
,, 19	Countess of Derby,	328	Sydney ,,													325,000			
Nov. 1	Aurora,	386	Port Phillip ,,													275,211			
,, 2	Dereveiux,	332	Sydney ,,													288,936			
,, 4	Whampoa,	376	Sydney ,,													275,000			
,, 16	Dullius,	328	Sydney ,,													336,410			
,, 24	Sea Queen,	413	Port Phillip ,,													332,350			
,, 25	Acis,	114	Hobart Town ,,													88,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	630	Hongkong														673		14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong														23		
Sep. 13	Time,	96	Woosung																
,, 17	Spec,	105	Woosung														61,264		
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood,	630	Hongkong														20,461		
Nov. 4	Lady Mary Wood,	630	Hongkong														258		15 cases
																	330		

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